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the credit of the fund, as already directed in paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 219, L. & M., dated 17th January 1933. They may invest all other surplus funds in the Imperial Bank of India and in terminable Government securities.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Presidents of Taluk Boards with copies for major panchayats.
,, all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (through Development Department).
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Development Department.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 621 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1936, page 152 supra.]

An extract of paragraph III (iii) of the G.O. No. 773, *Revenue, dated the 2nd May* 1933.

Contribution from ryots—Paragraph 73 *of the report.*—The Government accept Mr. Leach's suggestions. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue instructions to Collectors to bear in mind the possibility of demanding contributions from ryots towards the cost of repairs in cases of the kind referred to by Mr. Leach.

An extract of paragraph 73 *of Mr. Leach's report.*—It is in the last of these three ways that the burden on the State might possibly be lessened by casting a part of it upon the ryots. In some districts, such as Chittoor and North Arcot, it is not uncommon for the Collector to require the ryots to pay a contribution towards repairs; in others this is very rare. There was at one time a rule that an estimate for repairs should not exceed a certain number of years' revenue under the tank; in such cases unless the ryots contributed to the cost the repairs were not done. The rule was a bad one and I do not suggest its revival. Nor do I suggest any hard and fast rule, such as that of the one-fourth contribution in Mysore. But there are cases where the demanding of a contribution is not unreasonable; for instance when it is proposed to repair a sluice which does not drain the tank properly, so that the ryots have to bale water from the bed into the sluice when supplies are low, it is reasonable that they should make some contribution to a re-arrangement of the sluice that will save them that trouble. Or when an earth bund is faced with a stone revetment, so that the labour under kudimaramat on maintaining the bund in good order is diminished

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and the danger of a breach is insured against, this is a legitimate ground for a contribution. Others arise when a pakka arrangement is made for draining water into a river channel in place of korambus and open head: or when the cost of repairing a tank is so high in proportion to the revenue derived from it that the Collector might properly hesitate to incur it unless the ryots show by a contribution that they are so desirous of having the repairs done that they are willing to pay for them.

I am aware that the business of obtaining payment from ryots is troublesome and slow. But no great harm will come of a year's delay in cases of the kind suggested, and meanwhile, especially if there is less money to spend in future on minor irrigation works, there will be other works on which the grant can be fully spent. And it appears to be a sound method of retrenchment to relieve the State in some cases of some portion of the burden, which it has perhaps too generously assumed, by requiring the ryots to take their share.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 622 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1936, page 153 supra.]

(1)

Statement relating to candidates selected for appointment as clerks in the Madras Ministerial Service.

Serial number and name of district.	Particulars relating to — Number selected, 1931.	Number selected, 1932.	Number selected 1934.
1 Ganjam ..	41	10	26
2 Vizagapatam	60	17	10
3 East Godavari ..	47	9	20
4 West Godavari	37	5	8
5 Kistna ..	38	9	10
6 Guntur ..	51	16	19
7 Bellary ..	55	14	16
8 Kurnool	43	23	15
9 Anantapur	42	7	8
10 Cuddapah	33	6	5
11 Chittoor	49	7	16
12 Nellore ..	49	17	22
13 Chingleput	66	20	20
14 North Arcot	68	17	18
15 South Arcot	50	14	12
16 Salem ..	76	18	31
17 Tanjore ..	100	49	8
18 Trichinopoly	63	32	17
19 Madura ..	61	29	15
20 Ramnad	58	25	12
21 Tinnevelly	65	17	23
22 Coimbatore	87	15	20
23 The Nilgiris	40	6	6
24 Malabar ..	182	26	2
25 South Kanara ..	51	38	10
Total ..	1,512	446	369